INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1103 | Washington, D. C. | September 14, 1946

Subsidy Refund Procedure for Export Sales Stopped

The Office of International Trade, in concurrence with the Commodity Credit Corporation, announced this week that a certificate of subsidy clearance will no longer be required when clearing export shipments of dry edible beans and subsidized canned vegetables. This action was taken because CCC has discontinued the price support payments on these commodities and refunds of subsidy payments are no longer required from exporters on export shipments.

Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 21, Section II, Part 8, pages 54 and 55, is amended to delete the provisions relating to the subsidy refund procedure for dry edible beans and canned vegetables listed therein.

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Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended September 7 dropped 73 percent under the preceding week. (Story on page 337.)

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OPA this week announced an increase of two cents a pound to fishermen for silver salmon, and, at the same time, extended the two-cent increase previously granted for sockeye and steelhead varieties. However, the increase will not apply to troll-caught silvers or to silvers taken in the Puget Sound area. Both increases were made retroactive to August 31, 1946.

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USDA has issued a publication showing tariffs and quotas affecting agricultural products. (See article on page 338.)

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ODT has advised Secretary Charles R. Cosby, of the Label Manufacturers National Association, that careful consideration will be given to each application presented to ODT for relief in making shipments of labels when loaded less than the requirements of ODT General Order 18-A Revised.

USDA Reports Canning Crops to Exceed All-time Record

September 1 reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (released September 10) indicate record or near-record production for virtually all fruits and vegetables grown for processing. The estimated 1946 tomato crop of 3,011,100 tons is the second largest on record and likely will exceed the 1945 production by 12 percent and (1935-44) ten-year average by 29 percent, despite certain reductions caused by the potato late blight in some sections. This year's corn crop, although a little late in maturing in some areas, probably will be within 3 percent of the all-time record high crop of 1942. USDA indicated that the 1946 production of corn for processing will reach 1,247,700 tons as compared with 1,129,200 tons last year and 935,320 tons for the 1935-44 average.

Other processing vegetable crops setting records include the all-time high production of green peas, green lima beans, and cabbage for kraut. The pimiento crop is the second highest on record, while slight reductions from last year's levels are indicated for green and wax (See *Canning Crops Exceed Record*, Page 336)

Canners Given More Time to File Sugar Inventory Reports

Fruit and vegetable processors have been given an extension in the time to file reports of and to make payment to CCC for sugar inventories, OPA has announced. Originally, canners had until September 9, 1946, to file reports and make payments. However, processors now are advised by OPA not to file reports nor to make payments to CCC until an amendment is issued authorizing a further extension of dates.

Subcommittee Considers Tomato and Products Decontrol

A subcommittee of the N.C.A. Planning Committee met at Washington headquarters on September 11 to consider the possibilities for immediate decontrol of canned tomatoes and tomato products. Discussion was had of the supply situation, inasmuch as the Secretary of Agriculture's decontrol decisions are based on availability of the commodity at retail levels. The possibilities were discussed with appropriate government officials who indicated that immediate decontrol of these items cannot be expected. The subcommittee will meet again in Washington on September 23 and 24 to reconsider decontrol possibilities on these as well as other fruits and vegetables.

CANNING CROPS EXCEED RECORD

(Concluded from page 335)

beans and beets for processing, the USDA report revealed. Fruits for processing indicating record-high production include peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apricots, oranges and grapefruit, while the 1946 apple crop, is only 4 percent below the 1935-44 average and exceeds, by nearly 50,000,000 bushels, the 1945 production of 68,042,000 bushels. The nation's peach crop is now estimated as 83,135,000 bushels as compared with 81,564,000 in 1945, and 59,938,000 for the ten-year average. Pear production is estimated at 34,113,000 bushels, or slightly above the 1945 crop and 18 percent above average.

The 1946 plum crop probably will reach 101,200 tons for California and Michigan as compared with 63,200 tons last year and the ten-year average of 74,200 tons, while the Washington, Oregon and Idaho prune production is expected to reach 156,600 tons or about 10,000 tons over 1945 and more than 20,000 tons above average. Apricot production for California, Washington, and Utah will reach 329,400 tons as compared with last year's crop of 193,600 tons and the 1935-44 average of 235,535 tons. The indicated production of oranges and grapefruit shows prospects of exceeding the record crops of 1945.

Weather conditions during August caused some damage to processing vegetables, although, with the exception of damage done to the tomato crop in certain areas, the weather did not materially cut back production of most crops. Severe blight damage developed during August in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, reducing the tomato production prospects in these three States about 32 percent and causing a loss of more than half of the Pennsylvania crop. Dry weather was responsible for additional tomato crop losses in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. Significant improvement in tomato crop prospects occurred in California and Utah. In the central group of States the good prospects of August 1 were maintained, according to the USDA report.

Growing conditions during August were variable as the corn crop registered improvement in some States and deteriorated in others. Prospective yield on the large Wisconsin acreage declined materially because of continued dry weather. This loss, together with moderate declines in Indiana, Washington, Vermont and Virginia, more than offset improved corn crop prospects in Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland, Idaho, Utah, and Oregon, the USDA emphasized.

Crop production indications of the vegetables for processing covered by the USDA report, as well as those for the principal processing fruits, are shown by States in the following tables:

Tomatoes for Processing

States	1945 production *Tons*	1946 indicated *Tons*
New York	157,200	176,000
New Jersey	150,800	175,500
Pennsylvania	152,500	107,500
North Atlantic	460,500	459,000
Ohio	213,800	231,700
Indiana	486,700	600,000
Illinois	51,600	58,800
Michigan	38,300	42,200
Wisconsin	5,700	6,000
Iowa	13,300	15,000
Missouri	32,900	32,500
North Central	842,300	986,200
Delaware	39,900	40,000
Maryland	119,100	168,000
Virginia	98,600	79,800
South Carolina	6,800	8,000
Florida	8,100	8,100
South Atlantic	272,500	303,900
Kentucky	7,000	7,100
Tennessee	4,200	8,400
Arkansas	30,200	32,000
Oklahoma	1,800	3,100
Texas	62,000	80,900
South Central	105,200	131,500
Colorado	30,400	28,800
Utah	54,800	75,000
California	906,000	1,003,200
Western	991,200	1,107,000
Other States	16,700	23,500
U. S. Total	2,688,400	3,011,100

Sweet Corn for Processing

States		
Maine	30,200	40,700
New Hampshire	1,200	1,500
Vermont	1,800	2,700
New York	57,600	59,800
Pennsylvania	26,500	22,100
North Atlantic	117,300	126,800
Ohio	46,700	47,300
Indiana	74,500	76,000
Illinois	163,500	201,600
Michigan	3,800	4,200
Wisconsin	223,600	237,600
Minnesota	181,200	202,500
Iowa	107,600	117,600
Nebraska	7,000	7,200
North Central	807,900	894,000
Delaware	7,400	6,300
Maryland	88,300	80,000
Virginia	1,500	1,000
South Atlantic	97,200	87,300
Idaho	23,800	30,400
Utah	6,700	6,400
Washington	38,100	52,700
Oregon	20,500	29,900
Western	89,100	119,400
Other States	17,700	20,200
U. S. Total	1,129,200	1,247,700

Pimientos for Processing

California	1,600	1,800
Georgia	11,050	19,110
Total	12,650	20,910

Green Peas for Processing

States	1945 production *Tons*	1946 estimated *Tons*
Maine	4,300	4,620
New York	35,310	51,880
New Jersey	4,080	3,700
Pennsylvania	21,440	28,500
North Atlantic	65,730	88,800
Ohio	6,020	6,220
Indiana	8,730	9,020
Illinois	28,120	21,520
Michigan	7,580	11,170
Wisconsin	170,200	153,820
Minnesota	44,600	37,380
Iowa	4,890	5,050
North Central	270,140	244,180
Maryland	14,330	16,530
Delaware	3,450	3,670
Virginia	1,120	1,610
South Atlantic	18,900	21,810
Idaho	7,320	6,710
Colorado	4,050	4,700
Utah	24,020	17,190
Washington	52,940	71,610
Oregon	41,200	55,000
California	4,470	6,000
Western	134,000	161,210
Other States	7,850	6,610
U. S. Total	496,620	522,610

Green Lima Beans for Processing

New York	360	470
New Jersey	3,970	6,570
Pennsylvania	700	1,330
North Atlantic	5,030	8,370
Ohio	460	450
Michigan	690	1,500
Wisconsin	1,880	2,500
North Central	3,030	4,450
Delaware	9,880	8,100
Maryland	1,400	1,900
Virginia	990	1,350
South Atlantic	12,270	11,410
Utah	280	260
Washington	300	250
California	4,220	7,380
Western	4,800	7,880
Other States	9,550	9,960
U. S. Total	34,680	42,070

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

States	1945 Total[1] *Tons*	1945 Contract[2] *Tons*	1946 Contract[2] *Tons*
New York	100,600	30,500	37,800
Ohio	19,800	16,000	18,000
Indiana	5,600	2,100	3,000
Illinois	4,000	.....	.....
Michigan	4,400	3,600	2,000
Wisconsin	65,000	32,500	32,000
Minnesota	2,200	1,800	800
Colorado	3,100	.....	.....
Washington	3,700	3,300	4,400
Other States	25,900	13,290	10,800
U. S. Total	234,300	103,090	108,800

[1] Total production comprises tonnage obtained from contract acreage, tonnage obtained from land owned or leased by processors, and tonnage purchased on the open market.

[2] Contract tonnage comprises tonnage from acreage grown under contract for processors and acreage grown by processors on own or leased land.

Processing Green and Wax Beans

States	1945 production	1946 indicated
	Tons	*Tons*
Maine	5,400	6,600
New York	31,200	39,600
New Jersey	4,300	3,600
Pennsylvania	6,400	6,900
North Atlantic	47,300	56,700
Indiana	800	500
Michigan	8,000	9,900
Wisconsin	14,800	12,000
Missouri	1,100	700
North Central	24,700	23,100
Delaware	2,200	2,000
Maryland	15,000	17,400
Virginia	6,100	3,800
North Carolina	3,000	2,000
South Carolina	5,300	4,200
Georgia	2,200	2,900
Florida	18,200	13,300
South Atlantic	52,000	45,600
Tennessee	6,400	5,200
Mississippi	1,300	1,100
Arkansas	10,400	11,800
Louisiana	2,800	3,400
Oklahoma	5,000	4,800
Texas	14,400	12,800
South Central	49,300	39,100
Colorado	3,600	3,200
Utah	2,200	1,300
Washington	5,200	6,500
Oregon	26,800	24,600
California	5,900	4,900
Western	43,700	40,500
Other States	3,000	2,800
U. S. Total	220,000	207,800

Beets for Canning

New York	58,300	45,000
New Jersey	8,000	4,300
North Atlantic	66,300	49,300
Indiana	900	1,200
Michigan	11,500	7,700
Wisconsin	66,000	44,800
North Central	78,400	53,700
Oregon	23,300	15,600
Other States	18,600	14,300
U. S. Total	186,600	132,900

Estimated Fruit Production

The following statistics on fruits are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's September crop report and in most cases show only the total production of fruits for all purposes since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market uses. The figures for apricots and prunes are shown on a fresh basis. The total figures for all fruits, except citrus, compare the production indications on September 1, 1946, with the actual production for 1945. Citrus fruits are compared on an actual condition basis with the crop conditions of last year on September 1:

Commodity	1945	1946
Apples (commercial)	*1,000 bushels*	
Eastern States	14,407	50,823
Central States	8,297	19,712
Western States	45,338	46,162
Total	68,042	116,697
Peaches	*1,000 bushels*	
California clingstone	19,418	21,293
California freestone	11,418	12,709
Washington-Oregon	2,967	3,293
Total U. S. (all peaches)	81,564	83,135
Pears		
California Bartlett	12,292	10,376
Oregon Bartlett	2,250	2,254
Washington Bartlett	5,800	6,825
Total U. S. (all pears)	34,011	34,113
Apricots	*Tons*	
California	150,000	298,000
Washington	23,760	26,000
Utah	10,900	5,400
Plums		
California	71,000	95,000
Michigan	2,200	6,200
Prunes		
Idaho	28,000	22,100
Eastern Washington	18,200	18,300
Western Washington	7,700	10,600
Eastern Oregon	20,100	17,000
Western Oregon	72,000	88,600
Cranberries	*Barrels*	
Massachusetts	478,000	535,000
New Jersey	49,000	73,000
Wisconsin	82,000	120,000
Washington	36,400	46,300
Oregon	11,400	13,900
CITRUS FRUITS		
Oranges	*Percent*	
California, all	76	80
Navels and mise	80	81
Valencias	74	80
Florida, all	64	79
Early and midseason	64	80
Valencias	64	77
Texas, all	79	76
Early and midseason	—	77
Valencias	—	74
Arizona, all	73	78
Navels and mise	72	76
Valencias	74	80
Louisiana, all	69	90
Tangerines		
Florida	59	72
Grapefruit		
Florida, all	60	68
Seedless	62	72
Other	58	64
Texas, all	74	71
Arizona, all	76	78
California, all	80	75
Desert valleys	80	75
Other	80	75
Limes		
Florida	78	34

Sugar Supplies to Increase

No increase in sugar supplies for United States consumers is expected until after March next year when the 1947 Cuban crop becomes available, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. However, the anticipated increase of at least 525,000 short tons raw value of Cuban sugar in 1947 and larger production at other offshore and domestic sources should improve the supply position for 1947.

Production of domestic beet sugar from the 1946-47 crop is estimated at 1,740,000 short tons raw value, an increase of 462,000 tons compared with 1945-46.

Dry Edible Bean Production to Fall 10% Below Average

Production of dry edible beans, based on September 1 prospects issued this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is indicated as 14,741,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is almost 10 percent below the 1935-44 average production of 16,400,000 bags. The following table gives the indicated 1946 production as compared with last year:

States	1945	1946
	1,000 bags	
Maine	34	47
Vermont	6	6
New York	679	1,144
Michigan	3,247	3,982
Wisconsin	6	6
Minnesota	25	16
Total Northeast	3,997	5,201
North Dakota	5	6
Nebraska	780	870
Montana	200	334
Wyoming	1,000	1,040
Idaho	1,726	1,964
Washington	50	48
Oregon	9	11
Total Northwest	3,770	4,273
Texas	8	5
Colorado	1,909	1,500
New Mexico	238	338
Arizona	78	70
Utah	32	35
Total Southwest	2,265	1,948
Calif. limas	2,062	1,912
Calif. others	1,484	1,407
Total California	3,546	3,319
Total United States	13,578	14,741

Dry Bean Prices Increased

New maximum f.o.b. prices for dry edible beans, exceeding those announced in March, 1946, by $1 per hundred pounds in the case of baby limas and $1.50 per hundred pounds in the case of all other varieties, were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration. The new prices, which were listed in last week's INFORMATION LETTER on page 333, were granted, OPA said, after the Secretary of Agriculture issued a formal recommendation to the agency that they be established. Under the new law, the Secretary of Agriculture can order OPA to increase prices.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended September 7 totaled 74 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 73 percent below the 269 million pounds produced in the preceding week and 71 percent below the 249 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 16—Illinois Canners Association, Field Day for Corn Borer Control Research, Rochelle, Ill.

October 10-12—Florida Canners Association, 15th Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 25—National Pickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 28—National Food Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Canners Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Tariffs and Quotas on Agricultural Products Listed

All United States tariffs and quotas affecting agricultural products are shown in *United States Tariff Rates on Agricultural Products*, a publication just released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This report covers changes in tariff rates and related matter up to May 3 this year. A revision of a publication last issued in July, 1941, the new report covers not only tariff rates imposed by the Tariff Acts, but also excise taxes on imports and excise taxes on the first processing in the United States as imposed by various Revenue Acts, when these excise taxes are protective in effect. The publication also covers United States import quotas on agricultural products.

Copies of the 121-page mimeographed publication are available on request to Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Tin Supplies Drop

Fourth quarter supply of tin mill products (tinplate, short terne and tin mill black plate) is estimated by the Civilian Production Administration at 850,000 net tons, or 50,000 less than the third quarter supply. The reduction is due to the fact that one of the larger companies is enlarging and re-equipping one of its tin mills, which renders it idle for the larger portion of the fourth quarter.

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NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since July 20, 1946:

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Butler Packing Co., Oakland, Calif.
Cordova Packing Co., Cordova, Alaska
J. W. Dawson, Cordova, Alaska
Lennys Foods, Inc., Duluth, Minn.
Lescarboura Mushroom Co., Inc., Kelton, Pa.
Little & Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Pismo Brands, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.
Sardik Food Products Corp., New York, N. Y.

U. K. Asks U. S. and 7 Other Nations to Tin Conference

The United Kingdom Government, after consultation with the Governments of the United States, Bolivia, Belgium, and the Netherlands, has invited the main tin consuming and tin producing countries to an international tin conference in London, the U. S. Department of State said this week. The countries invited are Belgium, Bolivia, China, France, The Netherlands, Siam, United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The object of the conference is to consider the prospective tin position and whether any continuous inter-governmental study of that position is required. It is hoped that the conference will open about October 8.

The United States has accepted the invitation to attend the tin conference in London. An announcement will be made concerning the membership of the United States delegation after its composition has been finally determined.

German Industrial Plants

A recent number of *Foreign Commerce Weekly* publishes a partial list of German industrial plants in the American Zone which are available for acquisition under general reparations provisions.

Canners who are interested in the establishment of branch plants in Germany should communicate with the Division of War Areas Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., of which Murray Marker is in charge.